BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863. NO. 254.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia—Seven Thousand Prisoners and Thirty-Six Pieces of Cannon Taken.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.—*No date, near Chattanooga, via Ringgold, Sept.* 24.—The report from Gen. Hood last night was favorable. Our prisoners will reach seven thousand, of whom two thousand are wounded. We have twenty-five stands of colors and guidons, thirty-six pieces of artillery, and have already collected over fifteen thousand small arms, over and above those left on the field by our killed and wounded, and more are being found.

[Signed] BRAXTON BRAGG.

Later from the Great Battle.

ATLANTA, Sept. 25.—Several trains of wounded and prisoners have arrived. The reports of the state of affairs in the front are conflicting. We incline to the belief that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. Officers state that Rosecrans sent two flags of truce, asking permission to bury his dead and relieve the wounded. Bragg rejected both, replying that he had enough Yankee prisoners to bury the dead and Yankee Surgeons to attend to the wounded. There was no fighting yesterday. The Yankee prisoners have abundance of counterfeit money. Some were brought in irons for passing it.

From the trans-Mississippi—Northern News.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.—The *Advertiser and Register's* special Memphis correspondent of the 17th says that Kirby Smith is reported to have fallen back from Little Rock, and the Federals under Blunt have occupied Fort Smith, driving out Cabell.

Gen. Marsh Walker was recently wounded in a duel with Marmaduke.

Burnside claims to have captured three thousand prisoners and fourteen pieces of artillery at Cumberland Gap.

The *Imperial, Hiawatha, Post Boy* and *Bell* were burned on the 13th at St. Louis by rebel incendiaries.

Yankee Prisoners—Movements on the Rappahannock, &c.

RICHMOND, Sept 25.—In the late cavalry fight at Liberty Mills, one hundred and sixteen men of the second New York regiment, including the Major, were captured. The latter had violated his parole. All the prisoners have been brought to Richmond.

Advices from the Rapidan this evening are unimportant, except renewal of the report that a general engagement is expected. Daily skirmishing at the Fords on the river continues active. The river is now fordable and all Meade's army said to be this side of the Rappahannock. Spencer Kellogg, a Yankee spy, was executed at Camp Lee, near the city, to-day.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT IN MADISON.—The *Enquirer* of Thursday says:

The reports brought down by passengers from Gordonsville, on yesterday, at which place several of our wounded had arrived, with accounts of the cavalry fight in Madison county on Tuesday we sum up as follows: On Monday night, four thousand cavalry, under Kilpatrick and Buford, advanced upon and occupied Madison Court-House, driving in our pickets. On Tuesday morning, they advanced upon the main body of our cavalry in that immediate section, and which were less than two thousand strong. The two forces encountered at Jackson's shop, a few miles from the Court House, where a fight was begun and kept up nearly all day, our forces falling back, and reaching at night, when the battle had closed, Liberty Mills, on the Rapidan, about eight miles from Gordonsville. One portion of the enemy's forces were reported yesterday to have gone off to our left, to the village of Ruckersville, with a view, it was supposed, of getting entirely around our lines and striking the Central Railroad at or near Charlottesville The mountainous nature of the country by this route would make the undertaking a difficult and dangerous one. During the engagement of Tuesday, we captured seventy-three of the enemy's dismounted men, who were engaged as sharpshooters. The loss inflicted upon the enemy, besides, is supposed to be severe. Our loss is reported to be about one hundred and twenty-five, in killed, wounded and missing.

The latest reports which reached Gordonsville were that the enemy had crossed the Rapidan, burned Liberaty Mills, and retired to the north bank of the river.

GENERAL JOHNSTON.—It is a subject of very general complaint that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston should have been relieved of his command at a time when the very existence of the South depends upon the result of the movements along the Tennessee line. We read a statement some time that the President finding himself embarrassed by the public opinion which demanded the removal of General Pemberton, determined to relieve both Pemberton and Johnston. By what process of reasoning this result was reached, we are unable to explain but suppose there must be more military propriety involved in the decision, or it would not have been made. In reference to what has been said about the President's desiring to injure the reputation of General Johnston, we do not believe it; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that President Davis has the highest estimation of General Johnston's ability and conduct as a soldier of superior talents. But we think, in common with our entire community, that the service has received a severe blow in the temporary retirement of General Johnston. It is rumored that he is to be placed in command at Mobile. We think that the larger and more important field of operations along the Tennessee line require just now the presence of such a man to direct the movements of our army. With Bragg at Mobile, and Johnston in command of the army of Tennessee, the country would feel confident of success, as the right man would be in the right place.—*Montgomery Mail.*

STORY OF A REFUGEE.—A subscriber, writing from Iredell county, North Carolina, makes the following narration, which is like that of thousands of others who have been driven from their homes in this unholy war:

"I was compelled to leave my farm and sixty-three negroes in East Tennessee in consequences of a Federal force camping on my place, after their occupation of Knoxville. I hope it may only be temporary, but all depends on Bragg's army. If successful, our Southern citizens who are numerous, can return to their homes; otherwise, all is gone, as in Northern Virginia. We have fine crops in East Tennessee, both of corn and wheat, and a large number of hogs and cattle. God grant that we may yet be victorious in our cause. The importance of East Tennessee is well known to you, and should be held for supplies."

Our correspondent's hopes bid fair to be realized. Bragg has begun his work well, and if he carries it on successfully East Tennessee will be free from the presence of the enemy.—*Examiner.*

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury*, of Wednesday says:

All eyes, for the moment, are turned from the siege of Charleston and strained towards the scene of the bloody conflict at Chattanooga. Nothing save the thunder of our cannon upon James and Sullivan's Islands disturbs the quiet autumn air in this neighborhood.

The enemy on Morris Island is still silent. The *Ironsides* and four monitors remain within the bar. Last evening and during the night some of our heaviest guns upon Sullivan's Island opened right briskly upon the enemy's working parties, and the unwonted roar of the discharges led to a very general belief in the city that Gillmore had opened fire from his newly constructed batteries; but such was not the case.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1863.

Confederate Bonds 102½ to 110 according to date.
State Coupon Bonds (old issue,) 425.
State Coupon Bonds (new 6s) 210 to 225.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 225.
Gold 11 premium.
Silver 10½ premium.
Nothing doing in Bank Notes. Broker's offering 225 to 250 for one.
N. C. Treasury notes (1s and 2s) 15 per cent. premium.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Sept. 26.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 00
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$2 50
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 75
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$0
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$40
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$6
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1
FLOUR—Family	$70
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	None.
HIDES—Dry	$3
" Green	5c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$13 75
MEAL	$3
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$5
SALT—	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 00
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

CAUTION TO BANKERS, BROBERS AND OTHERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving any of the Old Issue of the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all mutilated or that have been pasted.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "Greensboro," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyprus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier" and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. not so signed and printed are old issue and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been redeemed and cancelled.

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the old issue of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further mutilated or pasted.

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Direcotrs at Greensboro' N. C. Sept. 22, 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. Sept 25-1w

The Fayetteville Observer will please copy in weekly issue three months and the Raleigh Progress daily one week, and forward bills to W. A. Caldwell, Cashier, Greensboro'.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BLOCKADE GOODS AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

6,000 LBS. SODA ASH,
2,000 lbs Soda Chrystals,
2,000 lbs Bi. Carb. Soda,
1,500 lbs Brown Sugar,
10 Jars Carb. Ammonia,
1 case Spts. Nitre,
20 gals. Balsam Copaiba,
4 cases English calcined Magnesia,
300 lbs Printer's Ink, (best quality,)
300 lbs Black Pepper,
10 bbls Tanner's Oil,
1 gross Briar Root Pipes, Cigars,
15 dozen Dressing Combs,
Concentrated Lye. Claret Wine.
Epicac, Dover's Powder,
Sulph. Ether, Acct. Potass,
Jodide Potass, Opium,
Copperas,
50 lbs Bi. Chromate Potass, Black Tea,
15 dozen English Tooth Brushes,
Sugar Worm-Drops, Glycerine,
Jaynes' Vermifuge, Carmeaatine,
Seidlitz Powders,
Alterative Pills, Liniment,
And other desirable articles in store and daily expected at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
Sept 17-3w3t

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.

WANTED THREE GOOD BRICKLAYERS TO work on buildings and furnaces at C. S. Medical Laboratory, near Lincolnton, N. C. Apply to GEORGE FINCH, Architect.
Sept 19-6t Lincolnton N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Selpt. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them. Sept 21-1m

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Sept 23-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget-street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES, FARM, CROP, STOCK AND UTENSILS, NEAR LOUISBURG, N. C.

WE WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH of September, on the premises, one mile and a half from Louisburg, N. C., one hundred Negroes, also the Farm, consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres, and the Crop, Utensils and Stock.

Terms cash.

C. W. SKINNER,
Sept 24-td T. E. SKINNER.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DANL. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA, GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf- Raleigh, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf W. J. CAMPBELL.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Assistant Adjutant General, J H Foote, Wake.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Mormon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W. Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert F Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston, Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gove. Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

REWARDS.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY of me or confinement in Jail of my boy ALFRED, who ran away during my absence from Raleigh, about the middle of August. Said boy is 16 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather slender, is nearly black, has a sly look when speaking, has a conspicuous scar on his under lip, has tried to pass for a free boy; probably has forged papers. If arrested beyond the limits of this County or at any of the camps, in addition to the above reward I will pay all travelling expenses.
Sept 24-1o THADDEUS McGEE.

$50 REWARD.—LOST.

MY POCKET BOOK, YESTERDAY, BETWEEN the corner of the street near Mr. Barringer's residence and the bridge on the Holleman road, contained about One Hundred Dollars in 10's and 20's Confederate bills; my exemption papers, signed by A. Landis, and some notes and other valuable papers. I offer fifty Dollars reward for the delivery of said property at this office.
Sept 24-2t* T. J. GREEN.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19-1m* MARTIN HIATT.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid for the apprehension of my negro boy, FRANK, and his delivery in any jail of the State so that I get him. I bought said boy in Richmond, Va., on the 10th of March last, but he was raised and formerly belonged in Edgecombe county, N. C. Said boy is about 5 ft. 8 in. high, heavy set, between 25 and 30 years old, and of a ginger bread color. Said boy was impressed by the State and delivered to Col. Pennix of Caswell county and sent to Wilmington to labor on public works, where he remained a month or two and made his escape at Goldsboro' on his return home about the last of May, 1863.

J. L. MOTLEY,
Aug. 31-Mds5w* Danville, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted. Highest market price paid. Wax and Tallow Candles always on hand.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept. 23-12t*. Hillsboro' Street, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORT years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK J. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

W. R RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 5-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$16 00
" "	Six months - -	8 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The late Mobs in this City.

We publish the communication of "Raleigh" because it emanates from a citizen of position and influence, and because it gives a plain and impartial statement of facts which the people have a right to know. Ours is not a political paper and ordinarily we only insert political articles in the way of business, but we depart from the rule in this instance in justice to the people of this city and the parties more particularly concerned, believing that they have been unjustly assailed, at home and abroad.

The *Observer* and other papers and parties have assailed us without cause, and we only refer to the past now in self-defence. Relative to the meetings held in North Carolina we have had no more to do with them than the *Observer*. We have only published the proceedings of one or two of the meetings, and we complied with the request in those instances because we favored an expression of public disapproval of the appointment of Bradford; and we do not hesitate to say now that, as far as a respectful protest against the said appointment was concerned, we heartily concur with those who held the meetings. We did not approve the resolutions passed at some of the meetings, (one or two,) which were so framed as to look to reconstruction or submission, and so stated at the time; entering our protest against them and refusing to publish the proceedings, *even for a consideration*.

We have urged the enforcement of the conscript law in the most rigid manner, and appealed to our citizens to yield cheerfully to the operations of the tithing law. The conscript law we have always defended, and believe now that if it were promptly and faithfully executed our armies would be sufficiently strong at all points, and the result of the final issue placed beyond all doubt. The tithing law is odious and distasteful to our people, and we favor its repeal at the earliest possible moment; but while it is the law we have appealed and do appeal to all citizens to yield willing obedience to it.

The *Observer* charges that we are in part responsible for the peace movement in North Carolina. This charge is entirely unfounded. We have had nothing to do with the meetings at home or in the army, and have thought and so expressed, that much that has been said and done by both, would have been better left undone. We have defended those of our people who have assembled to express their earnest desire for peace, if it could be had on honorable terms, from the wholesale charges of factious demagogues, and we would do it again. Many of them have sent their sons to the army, they have given of their substance to support the cause; their wives and daughters have toiled day and night for their defenders, and to call such men traitors is an infamous libel. They are tauntingly told that their "honorable peace" means base submission to Lincoln's rule. This is false. An honorable peace means just what a fair and unmistable majority of the people of the South, after due deliberation, may agree to accept; and that such a peace would secure to us all our rights we have not the slightest doubt. Whoever asserts that any considerable portion of the people of North Carolina will consent to accept any terms that are dishonorable, for the sake of peace, is an infamous calumniator.

We have been in favor of peace and do not hesitate to say, though we can almost hear the booming of cannon and the clash of arms and the groans of the dying upon the distant battle-field, we are for peace now, provided we can get by negotiation, such a peace as the great mass of the southern people are willing to accept. We know they will never accept a peace by negotiation or otherwise, that will dishonor us or them. Our own position has been often declared, and we now repeat it, and it is this: We are in favor of peace if it can be had upon the basis of separation, leaving all doubtful States to elect, by ballot, free from all menace from either side, as to what shall be their future destiny. We would not continue the war a day for Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, after such States have expressed a preference, at the ballot box, for an alliance with our enemies. This may not be a propitious time for efforts to negotiate, but we do firmly believe that the time has been, during the last twelve months, when we could have had peace by negotiation, upon the terms we have indicated. There is nothing in our record that we would change if we could, but the *Observer*, instead of giving its readers our own lan-

tion into whose arms it has fallen, and to damage us.

But to return to the mobs. The poor deluded Georgia soldiers who were the instruments to perpetrate the act of lawless violence in this city, are the least censurable of any of the parties connected with it. There is now but little doubt that the whole thing was arranged with their officers, by the infamous emissaries of sanctimonious hypocritical advocates of mob law at and near this place. The infamous scoundrels were afraid to approach North Carolina soldiers with such a base proposition, knowing that they were too well informed as to the state of affairs at their own Capitol to be imposed upon, but they selected strangers, and by pouring into their ears the basest falsehoods ever uttered by human lips, accomplished their hellish work. The whole thing was arranged between here and Richmond, and if ever there is an investigation it will be found that members of the faction in this State that the *Observer* is aspiring to lead, were at the bottom of it. Among the falsehoods impressed upon these Georgia soldiers, by the infamous scoundrels alluded to, was one to the effect that the Federal flag was flying over two of the printing offices in this city. A gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, a subscriber to this paper, and a citizen of Franklin county, was asked at the roadside, before they reached here, by these Georgia soldiers, if it were really true as they had been told, that the Union flag was flying over two of the printing offices in Raleigh. Now the question is, who told these soldiers this falsehood and for what purpose was it done? Get these facts, proclaim to the world the names of the wretches who thus incited these men to the commission of the act, and the *Observer* will find that some of its prominent "last man and last dollar" allies are immediately responsible for the outrage, on the rights of citizens and the dignity of the State, and that it did not result from any "altercation" between the friends of the injured man and the soldiers near the depot, in this city, as alleged by that paper.

Our record is before the people and by it we are willing to stand or fall. We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, for a rigid and impartial enforcement of the conscript law, and think that every able-bodied man who advocates war to the "last man and last dollar" and opposes efforts to secure a peace by negotiation, should at once take his position in the ranks. We are in favor, whenever it is thought that a favorable opportunity offers, of an effort to close the war by negotiation, believing that it can never be done by fighting; and then should our enemies refuse to settle it upon the basis of separation, we are for fighting until we conquer the enemy or they conquer us. If we conquer them we shall have everything our own way, and if they conquer us no disgrace will attach to our defeat, for we shall have made a resistance worthy of independence worther we can get it or not. Our fighting has been such as the world has seldom seen, and but for the injustice and indifference of the European powers we should have been one of the acknowledged nationalities of the earth long ago.

The War.

We are yet in a fog as to the "situation" at Chattanooga. That Gen. Bragg has given Rosecrans a sound thrashing we are fully satisfied, but as to the relative positions of the two armies, at this time, we know but little—in fact nothing. Rumor, at Atlanta, places our army within four miles of Chattanooga, while the enemy are thought to be fortifying at that place. If Rosecrans can hold his position at Chattanooga and keep his line of communication open with Nashville and Memphis, while we go to work to recuperate in his front, our victory amounts to but little—absolutely nothing. True, we have checked the advance of the enemy and saved Georgia, for the present, but the immense sacrifice of life does not free an acre of Tennessee soil. We hope for the best, but our present impressions are that Rosecrans will hold Chattanooga and maintain his position on the South side of the Tennessee river, in which event it will devolve upon Gen. Bragg to defend Georgia from invasion, as the enemy will constantly threaten that State from their stronghold.

Gen. Bragg, in his latest dispatch from the field, near Chattanooga, says: "Our prisoners will reach 7,000, of whom 2,000 are wounded. We have 25 stands of colors and guidons; 36 pieces of artillery, and have already collected over fifteen thousand small arms over and above those left on the field by our own killed and wounded, and more are being found." This shows that the recent conflict must be set down as one of the great battles of the war, and that the loss of life must be immense on both sides. Large numbers of our wounded are being sent to Marietta and Atlanta, but we know but little of the actual numbers of the killed and wounded on our side; it is variously estimated at from five to ten thousand.—We hardly think that Bragg is in a condition to press the enemy, or that Rosecrans will hazard an attack on Bragg, and hence we may expect each to rest on his laurels and go to ditching as at Murfreesboro.

The public must await the details. We will give them as fast as received.

Our news from beyond the Mississippi is not favorable. Kirby Smith has fallen back from Little Rock, Ark., and the Federals have occupied Fort Smith.

At Charleston the usual firing is going on, but without decisive or material results on either side.

No general engagement has taken place in Virginia, though skirmishing is constantly going on.

Affairs along our own coast have not been more quiet for eighteen months past than at present.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Shelby, Cleaveland county, have paid over to Governor Vance one thousand dollars to be expended for the benefit of the Soldiers.

Express Notice.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Agent of the Southern Express Company, relative to the value of freight, &c.

Price of Bacon in Georgia.—The *Appeal* says: Bacon, of Georgia curing, is selling at retail at $2.60 per pound. The price is the result of extortion on the part of the producers, as the dealers are selling at a very small advance. Do all classes desire to see the coutry ruined by General Avarice? He is accomplishing the work faster than the Yankee generals.

For the Progress.]

The Raleigh Mobs.

The attempt of the Fayetteville *Observer* to palliate the conduct of the Georgia troops astonishes the public. It rests that palliation on the alleged fact that some of the friends of Mr. Holden had got into an altercation with the soldiers at the depot. As no rumor of this sort was ever heard of in Raleigh, till it reached here in the *Observer*, it was manifestly fabricated as the basis for the *Observer's* apology for an act which ought to excite the deepest indignation of every man who has sense enough to understand the value of the freedom of the press and the importance of keeping the military in subordination to the civil power, or pride enough to resent an insult to the State.

The tendency of the *Observer's* articles is to make the public believe this was the act of thoughtless soldiers, roused to patriotic passion by an altercation with friends of Mr. Holden who went out of their way at an unreasonable hour and got into a dispute with these soldiers at their quarters. Of course the *Observer* does not justify outright the action of this mob, much less that of the citizens, but artfully shows its leaning between them by describing the action of the former as "deliberate," and that of the latter as "furious."

Did this act of the soldiers spring from temporary ebullition of passion? or did they act in obedience to their superiors?

Was the office of the State Printer attacked by soldiers incited to the act by authority? I shall endeavor to pursue this inquiry with candor. If the affirmative be true it should arouse every freeman. I hope for the honor of our county that the negative is true.

What are the well known facts bearing on the question? The *Standard* was a very popular journal in this State, and for months past has had a rapidly increasing circulation. It had long ago taken ground against the original secessionists, and consequently became odious to the powers that be. It had taken the lead of all other State papers in insisting that a ticket should be got up at the last State elections to change the councils of the State—had zealously advocated the election of Gov. Vance and the party who constituted the majority in the last General Assembly. For this the Editor was habitually denounced by the Richmond *Enquirer*, *State Journal*, *et id omne genus*, as wanting in patriotism. An immense majority of the State concurred with the *Standard*. In this he exhibited another proof of his remarkable sagacity in understanding the popular voice in North Carolina. He continued zealously to advocate the measures of Gov. Vance, and of the General Assembly which co-operated with the Governor. No jar existed under this new order of things: the Bastile at Salisbury was evacuated; the Rev. Mr. Graves who had been wickedly and in defiance of law deprived of his liberty, was restored to the rights of a freeman, the decisions of our independent judiciary were sustained, and the military was compelled to respect the civil authority.

Thus far the *Observer* co-operated with the *Standard*.

In July last the *Standard* took ground that this State ought to take steps looking to peace—that the appointment of the chief Tithing man from another State was a reflection on North Carolina, and that North Carolina ought not to send more Conscripts to the field until other States furnished as many in proportion to population as North Carolina had furnished. He maintained that these were the views of the people and that they ought to hold public meetings and give expressions to their wishes. In some of these views the Governor did not concur. He objected to the *expediency*, not to the *right* of holding these meetings. This difference of opinion showed only that neither was in leading strings to the other: that each exercised the right to think and act for himself; there were never two independent minds which did not differ on something; and it would be unjust to suppose that this difference of opinion, produced any alienation between them. It is not pretended that it did. But the party out of power seized on this difference of opinion with avidity and sought to widen the breach to bring about unfriendly alienation; their mouthpieces, the *Journal* and *Register*, kept it constantly before their readers that Holden was a traitor. Holden insisted that he still wished the war prosecuted with vigor: denied that he was for reconstruction unless in the progress of the war, a plan of reconstruction should be practicable, which might seem preferable to being vanquished. The minority press now vied with each other in extolling Gov. Vance and the *Observer*, and denouncing Mr. Holden. Holden published the proceedings of the popular meetings. The *Observer* and many other papers refused to publish them, whether for or against peace, unless paid for as advertisements. The officers of the regiments, as delegates, appointed for the purpose by our North Carolina regiments, held a Convention at Orange C. H. Va., in August last, at which meeting they resolved, among other things, as follows:

"That in a struggle of the character of the one in which we are engaged, involving as it does the preservation or destruction of all our rights as freemen, the freedom of the press does not demand that any sentiments however treasonable, may be uttered with impunity, and that that inestimable right, in every well regulated government, is, and should be restricted within such limits as to forbid this; and if it should be found that true patriotism in North Carolina has so far lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of her people as to be unable to check the course of the *Standard* and other papers which are giving utterances to such sentiments, then the public authorities would be recreant to the cause of the country if they should fail to take measures for their suppression."

By these resolutions, drawn up by delegates professing to represent the opinions of our soldiers in the army, they are made, in effect, to declare that the editor of the *Standard* is a traitor, and that if public opinion sustain him, the authorities ought to suppress his paper. What "authorities"? If he was guilty of any crime the courts were open. It is hoped these officers are as well informed as it is certain they are brave. To suppose they did not know the paper could not be suppressed according to law would be to impute to them a degree of ignorance which would be humiliating to the State whose troops they command. In the fervor of their patriotism they determined to supply what they deemed defective in the law by the employment of mob. If I misinterpret I hope somebody will give an explanation. At present I hope our brave soldiers exhibited more zeal than judgment, and in their martial fervor forgot their duty as citizens.

These resolutions attracted the attention of the whole nation. They could not have escaped the attention of the President and Secretary of War. Their approbation is to be inferred from their omission to make known to the army and the country their disapprobation of this bold attempt on the part of the army to control the press. The *Observer*, notwithstanding its rule of excluding the proceedings of political meetings, published the *substance* of these proceedings, and verbatim, I believe, the portion denouncing the "treasonable sentiments" of the *Standard*. The *Observer* and everybody having an ounce of sense, who has read the *Standard*, knows it has contained no treasonable sentiments. Treason to publish the proceedings of citizens lawfully assembled to express their views on public affairs! Treason to *fight* and at the same time *negotiate* for peace as our ancestors did in the war which separated us from Great Britain.

After the publication of these proceedings the *State Journal*, editorially and through its correspondents, took care to keep its readers advised that Mr. Holden was a traitor. Many seemed to think they would forfeit their claims to patriotism, if they

ple who still retained their senses knew this was unmerited—wicked persecution. Especially did the people of Raleigh know it, where Mr. Holden's social and moral position compare well with anybody's. His friends were naturally indignant. He repelled the attacks made on him with more asperity than seem to have suited the taste of the *Observer*, lately the fast friend of the *Standard*, but now disingenuously, under the mask of lingering friendship, seeking to increase the hue and cry against the intended victim of his assailants.

In this state of things it happened or was arranged by design that a Georgia regiment is detained at Raleigh. After the inhabitants were generally asleep, a portion of the regiment, headed by a portion of its officers "deliberately" burst the doors of the *Standard* office, commenced scattering type, &c. Gov. Vance arrives, addresses the men—and makes them see the impropriety of what they were doing and they retire to their quarters, cheering Gov. Vance.

When the citizens next morning found what had been done, they "deliberately" destroyed the office of the *Journal*, which had been constantly encouraging a mob against Mr. Holden. The Editor, Spellman, it was said, had just returned from Virginia and many suspected he had in some way encouraged the mob on Holden. The Governor arrived and arrested the proceedings of this mob, as he had the other by addressing himself to their understanding. He was not "angry" as represented by the *Observer's* informant. He was firm, earnest, dignified, so as to command the respect of everyboby. His whole conduct on both these exciting occasions was worthy of the Governor of a great State.

The citizens ought not to have taken vengeance into their own hands It is to be hoped that the Government at Richmond did not connive at the Orange resolutions or the action of the Georgia soldiers, in which case the officer who headed the mob will be punished for unsodierly conduct; or turned over to the civil authorities of this State to be tried; and if found guilty to be punished according to law.

The writer has no knowledge what Gov. Vance has done, but he thinks he knows him well enough to guess. He thinks Gov. Vance has a mind too well poised and a patriotism too elevated to be made to do wrong by the fury of his friends, or the blandishment of his enemies. He is one of nature's noblemen—frank, courageous, honest—proud of his State and jealous of her honor. He is not one to arouse and keep up hatred among the people, under color of piety and humanity. He don't believe, as so many seem to believe, now-a-days, that "prayers are morality, and kneeling is religion." If I have formed a right view of his character, he sees in this affair something far above the griefs of the individuals injured. He sees the dignity of the State and the freedom of the Press assailed. He ought to have demanded and I hope has demanded the leaders in this military mob, in order to their trial according to law. The citizens of Raleigh should have relied on the law and a Governor who has thus far been its resolute champion. If he has made or shall make such demand; and the President shall directly decline to yield to it, or indirectly decline by cool and dilatory references, it will be time to look for redress to mob law. There is no excuse for resorting to it while there is any hope of lawful redress.

God forbid that North Carolinians shall ever forget that the freedom of the Press is the palladium of our liberties: It has been assailed by an armed mob in this State. It ought to arouse every freeman.

September 22d, 1863. Raleigh.

FROM GEORGIA—THE LATE BATTLES.

We have Atlanta papers of the 22d but they give us but little additional light from the battle field near Chattanooga. We make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The first great conflict for the redemption of the strongholds, and of that portion of Tennessee, lately given over to the enemy, has taken place, and thanks to the indomitable bravery of our gallant soldiery, victory rests with the Confederate banners. Owing to the unusual course of the commanding general in excluding reporters from the lines, we are as yet in possession of but few details, and for the present the public must rest satisfied with the concise statements of officials, and such collations of items as we are able to gather from the few who arrive from the field.—Our dispatches, from the highest authority it will be seen, announce a splendid victory, after several days manœuvering and heavy skirmishing, and two days of a hotly contested battle, ending with Sunday evening.

It seems that the enemy was so badly punished up to Sunday evening, and the advantage we had gained was so decisive, that he embraced the opportunity of darkness to retreat, which he did, leaving his dead and wounded behind. This was unexpected. The enemy had held comparatively firm in his center, and a disposition was made of our forces to assail his position early Monday morning. Had the fight been renewed the result cannot be doubted, but the expectations of our troops, which we understand were raised to the highest pitch, of striking a more decisive blow, were doomed to be disappointed. The game had fled.

Gov. Harris says the whole of Rosecrans army was engaged. We hope he has not been misinformed. If the statement is correct, and Rosecrans has no reserve, and is not joined by Burnside or otherwise reinforced, we do not believe he will be able to make another stand this side of the river, even if he should have fortifications prepared. Of course he relied upon something of the kind to fall back upon, or had pontoons ready to cross, in the event of defeat. Our dispatches simply announce him in full retreat, though some distance from the river, and that he was being hotly and successfully pursued. Nightfall, last evening, probably solved the problem whether another struggle will take place this side of the river.

Our information is that the policy of following up this victory by the most active offensive movements, has been determined. This is good news. There is no necessity of giving the enemy time to recuperate. Now, while the foe is dispirited by so disastrous a defeat, and before he can be reinforced, is the time to push him to the wall. The whole country expects this to be done.

THE FIGHT AT RINGGOLD.

When all the facts are known and compared, we doubt not it will be conceded that the most desperate fighting of the war has been done in the engagements of Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. We know that our own troops went into the engagement with the determination to conquer or die, while Rosecrans and his army were well aware of the disasters that must result to him and his cause from a defeat. The immense slaughter on both sides fully attest the desperation of the contest, and besides an officer of Gen. Longstreets's corps was heard to say that although he had witnessed a great deal of hard figbting in Virginia duaring the war, he had seen nothing to equal that of the past few days. The Western men under Rosecrans are a different breed of Yankees from those who compose the army of the Potomac, and fight with a pertinacity and bravery unknown to those with whom our Virginia army has had to contend.

To add to the intense ardor of our troops, moreover, a spirit of emulation sprang up between the troops of General Bragg and those of General Longstreet, which greatly increased their furious zeal for victory, and rendered them irresistible.

At the present writing it is impossible to form a conjecture as to when or where the victory will end. It is presumable that General Bragg will follow up his successes as rapidly as possible, and if it be true, assisted in Gov. Harris' dispatch, that [illegible]

dently very seriously crippled, and, unless well fortified, is in a poor condition to resist the onward impetuosity of our troops. His immense loss of cannon also must necessarily weaken his power of resistance. We presume, moreover, that his junction with Burnside is now a forlorn hope, so that his only means of supply lies in falling behind his fortifications at Chattanooga, or in recrossing the river; if, indeed, he will be safe in either alternative.

Let us hope that this victory, although dearly bought, may prove the turning point in the tide of our fortunes, and that other successes, both by land and sea, may speedily supervene, and restore the country to full confidence in our ability to successfully resist the foe, and in the ultimate establishment of our full and complete independence.

THE BATTLE.

We get some particulars of Saturday's fight from soldiers who participated in it. The fight commenced near East Chickamauga river, and the enemy was pressed back to Peavine creek. A large number was wounded on our side, but comparatively few of the wounds were serious. Gen. Benning was wounded in the breast, but the wound was slight, and after it was dressed he returned to the field. William Wigham and James R. Parker of Company "C," 2[illegible] Georgia were killed on the field.

On Sunday and Monday the battle progressed favorably as will be seen by reference to our telegraphic column. The enemy now is pressed back, perhaps to West Chickamauga, or the range of mountains beyond it. In this position they must either maintain themselves or retreat through the various gaps in the direction of Chattanooga, where it is probable the decisive battle will be fought.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till elected and send bills to this office.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election first Thursday in November. Sept 8-td

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We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-td

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We are authorized to say that THOMAS FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 5-tc

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We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSED of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

Office Southern Express Company,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place the valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt to establish the liability of the Company for the amount, act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

REGULAR AUCTION NIGHT.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT I WILL SELL AT my store 1 elegant Silver Watch, 5000 large Needles, 2000 Gun Caps, School and other Books, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Tooth Brushes, Handkerchiefs, Boots, Laces, Buttons, 1 very fine Mourning Bonnet and a number of other articles. FRANK I. WILSON,
Sept 26-1t Auctioneer.

PILES, FISTULA, TUMERS, DISEASES OF THE WOMB, SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, &c.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, OF HUNTSVILLE, Ala., will be in Weldon on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst., and in Petersburg, Va., the 1st of October, where he can be consulted for a few days only. He has never had an accident to happen, and guarantees to cure the worst cases of PILES. Ladies visited at their rooms. All letters must contain 20 cents in stamps. Sept 26-3t

ATTENTION HOME GUARD.

MEMBERS OF B. COMPANY ARE NOTIFIED to attend a drill this evenidg at 4 o'clock on Nash Square. Prompt attendance will be required. Every member not present will be sent for, and such as cannot give a lawful excuse will be reported to the Adjutant General by the Colonel.

By order of Capt. W. R. RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-1t

CORN AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM to-day, a lot of Prime Corn, Bacon Sides and Lard; also several horses.

Sept 26-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.

CONFEDERATE TAX!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL attend, with the assessors at my office, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2nd days of October next, for the purpose of receiving quarterly returns and the taxes due thereon, from the following persons, occupations and trades, viz: Auctioneers, Apothecaries, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, Commission Merchants and Commercial Brokers, Cattle Brokers, Confectioners, Distillers, Pedlars, Photographers, Retail Dealers, Tobacconists and Wholesale Dealers. A double tax will be required of all persons failing to make return and paying the tax. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Sept 23-4to Collector for Wake County.

CATTLE ESTRAY.

ONE BLACK COW AND ONE RED AND WHITE Steer, came to my place near Boon Hill, Johnston county, about four months since. The cow is marked with a crop in the right ear and an under square in the other; the Steer is marked with an underslope in each ear. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Sept 24-3t* A. M. ROCWELL.

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, as Teachers. Address Teacher, care of [illegible]